

## CALM NERVES AND WHAT THEY MEANT TO A WOMAN TODAY

Increasing Nervous Disorders Drive Women's Complicated Organism Into Other Serious Disorders.

"A woman who keeps her home sweet and restful often does so at a cost to herself in nervous disorders which the outside world little knows of."

"And many times nervousness leads to other disorders, in my case," writes Mrs. Charles W. Rice, of 1306 Talbot avenue, Columbus, Ga. "I think it brought on my severe case of indigestion, and it kept me ailing and irritable all the time when I wanted to be cheerful and a comfort to my home."

"I tried many remedies without any permanent result before I finally got hold of Sulfero-Sol, but this blessed natural remedy went right to the spot, and, after using it a short time, I found I could sleep nights, something I had not known in a long time."

"And, better still, my vanished appetite came back and I could eat and enjoy it. Now I am well again, eating and sleeping just as I used to, and I owe it all to Sulfero-Sol."

"I can recommend Sulfero-Sol to every woman because I know that it builds and builds as nothing else does."

Ask your regular druggist about Sulfero-Sol; he knows its dependable worth.

Sulfero-Sol has many imitators, get the genuine from your druggist. If he hasn't Sulfero-Sol he will get it for you. Fritts & Wehl Co. and M. Block & Co., wholesale distributors. (Adv.)

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## PEAY ADVOCATES FISCAL REFORMS

Retrenchment Keynote Upon Which Clarksville Man Will Run for Governor.

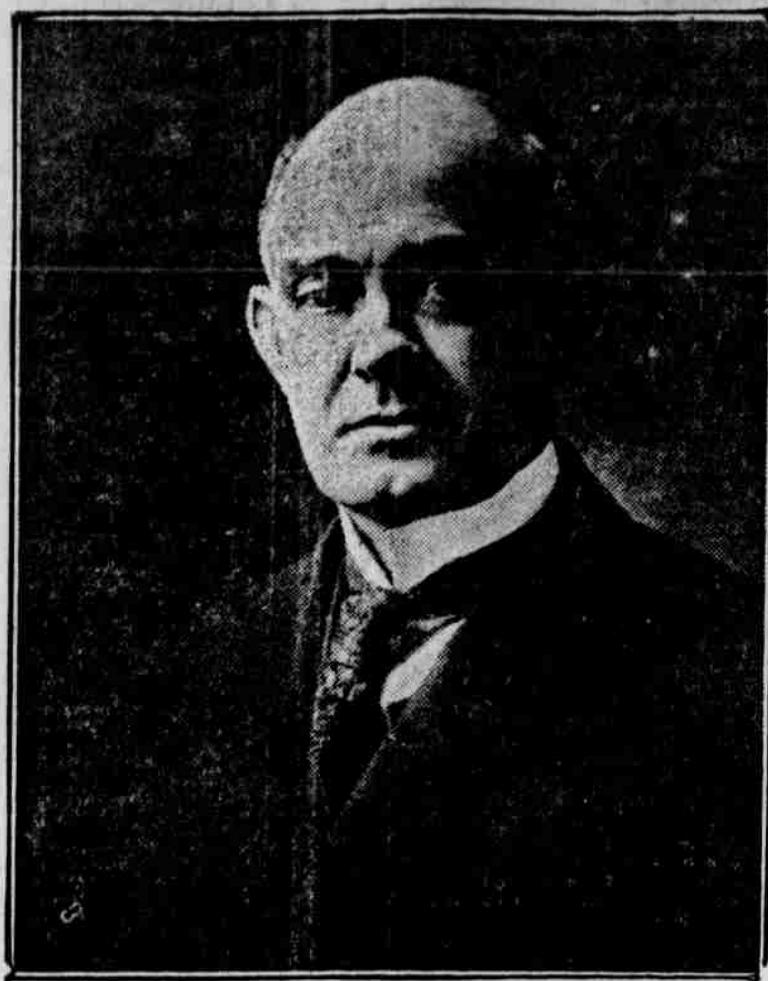
In a public statement, addressed to the democrats of Tennessee, Hon. Austin Peay, of Clarksville, outlines a platform on which he will seek nomination as a candidate for governor at the August primary.

The introductory portion of the address is occupied with the candidate's conception of the duties of governor, his expression of opinion that fewer rather than more laws are desirable and an earnest admonition against agitation and favoring conservatism until the period of war is over.

Mr. Peay recognizes but one paramount issue in state politics, that of reforming our fiscal system so that revenues will be equal to expenses.

Discussing the financial situation, he says: "A brief analysis may be of interest to taxpayers and others to show the causes of the present emergency in the finances of the state. A few figures, though tiresome, are important to understand the condition. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Tennessee in 1899 was \$208,714,966, and in 1916 was \$555,444,944. If the figures for 1917 were available, it would probably appear that the assessed valuation of such property has doubled in this state in the last two decades. The assessed taxes against this real and personal property in 1899 were \$926,527.32, and in 1916 the same assessment was \$1,978,196.05, which will illustrate the increasing stride of our revenues during this period. The same increase prevailed in the assessment of railroads and other property of all kinds in the state. It is frequently said that the lost revenue from intoxicating liquors is responsible for the recurring deficit, but such is not true, since it appears that in the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 the state collected \$1,058,465.21 from all privilege taxes. This was before prohibition made any substantial headway in this state. During the biennial period of 1915 and 1916 the state collected from privilege taxes the sum of \$1,373,629.77, which demonstrates that the lost revenue from liquor privileges was more than compensated from other sources. Legislative ingenuity to increase taxes is also noted in the surprising fact that the state collected from sundry fees during the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 the tolerably meager sum of \$199,629.60, and during the biennial period of 1915 and 1916 collected from the same source the very substantial sum of \$1,823,476.60. It is highly interesting in this situation to observe that the state during the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 from every source collected in revenue \$4,720,231.44, and during the like period of 1915 and 1916 collected \$9,249,484.91; and, if the figures were at hand for 1917, it would probably appear that the gross revenues of the state have practically doubled in less than twenty years. It is, therefore, surprising and disconcerting to know that notwithstanding this remarkable increase in the receipts of the state, its disbursements in the biennial period of 1915 and 1916 exceeded such receipts by the sum of \$1,104,245.91. The year of 1917 will show a deficit in excess of \$500,000. It must also be remembered that practically nothing has been paid in recent years on the bonded debt of the state, and the interest charge thereon is more now by over \$50,000 than in 1899. We may well ask what has caused this deficiency, and who is responsible for it? It is perfectly clear from examination that it is due to a combination of circumstances and that no party or administration is definitely responsible. The deficit first appeared in the biennial term of 1907 and 1908, and has since continued in varying sums. It may, in part, be attributed to a combination of sentiment in Tennessee, which shifted the activities of the

## HON. AUSTIN PEAY



Prominent Clarksville Lawyer, Makes Formal Announcement as Candidate for Governor.

state to new enterprises of social and educational value, and to an immense increase of pensions to Confederate soldiers and their dependents. Large and miscellaneous appropriations of doubtful character are materially responsible. Increased offices, with numerous employees and attendant salaries, and the expanding demand for unprofitable commissions with resultant expense, have been contributing factors of no mean importance to the deficit. It may be noted, as illustrative of the last statements, that the legislative expense for the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 was \$92,864.72, and the same expense for the biennial period of 1915 and 1916 was \$197,685.39. The miscellaneous expense of the state, during the first term mentioned, was \$78,208.73, and during the last-named period was the startling sum of \$617,976.04.

"The numerical membership had not increased and the tremendous increase in legislative expense was unnecessary, and the fact that the miscellaneous expenses of the state, so increased nearly tenfold, must convince the public that rank extravagance has pursued our increasing revenues and finally overtaken them."

Mr. Peay declares that much of the blame for our financial plight is traceable to antagonism between the governor and legislature during Gov. Patterson's second term and during the two terms of Gov. Hooper. His plan of relief is based upon rigid economy, reduction and simplification of the official establishment and the development of sources of revenue which, for the most part, are now escaping the payment of taxes. He does not favor an increase of the tax rate.

Opposition to an excess of local legislation is expressed by Mr. Peay, who also favors taking the state highway department and the management of the charitable institutions out of political control. He thinks a check should be put upon the indiscriminate issues of bonds by municipalities and counties without better provisions for their retirement.

Declaration is made favoring good roads and efficient public schools, likewise "a just and equitable compensation statute. It is also Mr. Peay's opinion that the state is suffering from a confusion incident to too many criminal laws which he thinks "is to weaken laws for good laws and obedience to them."

The liquor question is declared to

be finally settled in the state and the opinion expressed the prohibition amendment will be ratified without serious opposition, probably before Gov. Rye's term expires. The candidate frankly admits that he doubted the expediency and efficacy of prohibition, but recognizes that an overwhelming majority of the people are for it. He promises, if elected, to faithfully and consistently enforce the law.

In concluding his address, Mr. Peay says: "The office of governor is the highest position of honor and trust which the people of Tennessee can bestow. It is clothed with the dignity and majesty of the state. It should be sought and conferred in a becoming manner. If the time has come when this honor must be gained in Tennessee by the consent of small politicians, who always seek selfish advantage and regard public office as a personal asset, my candidacy is doomed. If it only be had through a combination with some distinguished candidate, seeking a seat in the general senate, and by political manipulation of such kind, I do not want it."

"If I am elected while I hold that office for another office, and therefore I can have no political interest in any senatorial candidate, and none of them should have any political interest in me. The power and responsibility of the governor, and the important functions of the office should constrain the people to choose its occupant on merits and with the single object of efficient government."

"My friends lament that I am deficient in the adventitious and happy circumstances of a candidate, and so I am, but against the cheap service of lip or hand, I plead twenty years of active contact with human needs and the hearts of men, from which has flowed a sympathy for the weak and friendless and a veneration of justice as the true end of all government, that abide in the deep recesses of my soul."

"We stand on the threshold of a new year. The world is writhing in the agony of a devil's paradise. Tragical events recur with such rapidity that the historian must be swift to record them. Nations are away like weeds in the wind. The old world is blood-soaked and weary, and still its liberty and democracy tremble in the balance. The new world is lifted by torch of hope and its manhood is striving to end this horrible war. Peace must come, as it will come in the providence of God, and with peace, the struggle will begin to save democracy from itself. The great questions which will occur for our settlement are now casting their shadows before them. They will tax the fidelity and patriotism of statesmen in every land. Tennessee is a sovereign state in the first republic of the world. Valor everywhere, roads with pride her history. Her sons have towered in the front of the world's struggle. Let us forget every ignoble and turn with patience and with courage to the duties of our day, and to the destiny that awaits us."

I am a candidate for governor that I may do my best for the work that is before us. My gratitude, if I am elected, will be reflected in high-minded and unselfish service, and if defeated, I will return with contentment to my home, with my face to the future and a burning love in my heart for Tennessee and her genuine weal."

## MEMBERS CHATTANOOGA AUTO CLUB:

The best program of Dinner, Hotel Patten, Jan. 28, 7:00 p.m. Get your ticket today and come and listen. (Adv.)

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED BY RADICALS

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—The constituent assembly has been dissolved. The decree of dissolution was issued Saturday night by the council of national commissioners and adopted early this morning by the central executive committee of the workers' and soldiers' deputies.

The text of the order reads: "When the constituent assembly voted against the declaration made by the president of the central executive committee, after an hour's deliberation, the bolsheviks left the hall and were followed by the social revolutionists of the left on the assembly showing its unwillingness to approve the manner in which the peace parliaments were being conducted. At 4 o'clock this morning the constituent assembly was dissolved by sailors. Today a decree dissolving the assembly will be published."

The first hint the newspapermen received that extreme measures were contemplated was at 6 o'clock this morning, when they were informed that the Tauride palace, where the assembly began its sessions yesterday, would be closed to the members of the assembly, to the newspapermen and to everyone else today.

Meanwhile the All-Russian Railway Men's congress has passed by a vote of 273 to 61 a resolution supporting the constituent assembly and calling upon the people's commissioners to agree with the majority with a view to the formation of a government responsible to the assembly.

## TEACHERS ASKED TO DO THEIR BIT

Persons Subject to Draft To Be Classified as to Occupations.

Teachers, principals and superintendents of schools of Tennessee have been called upon by Maj. Rutledge Smith, chairman of the state council of national defense, for indexing the results of classification under the selective service system. The organization of the teachers in this state will be made in compliance with a general call for aid from the schools of the country by President Wilson.

In making this announcement, Maj. Rutledge Smith, head of the draft system in Tennessee, sends out a letter to all teachers from President Wilson, in which he says:

"The success of the selective service system has been largely due to the reliance that has been placed on the co-operation of all citizens in its execution. In the registration, the election officers of the several states were called upon to perform a specific task, and they performed it unanimously and efficiently. Lately, I have had occasion to call the lawyers and physicians of the country to specific duties, and they have responded in a solid rank. The time has now come when the teachers of the country can perform a very necessary task, and I have no doubt that they will respond in the same manner."

In a similar notice to the teachers of the United States sent out from the office of the Provost Marshal-General Crowder, attention is called to the fact that it is of paramount importance to the selective features of the draft and to the effective employment of the manpower of the army that every man be so placed in it as to give the most advantage to his qualifications.

The problem is, therefore, to find the men who can do the various things necessary to the modern army. For this purpose, a central classified occupational file will be organized in the provost marshal-general's office at Washington, so that when calls are made upon this office by the several branches of the army for men of special occupations or skill the various district boards can be notified just how many and what persons of those qualifications are to be found in their jurisdiction, and the boards can then proceed to the selection under the law. Without such a central classified file, repeated examinations by the boards of the thousands of questionnaires under their jurisdiction would be necessary, and such task is obviously impracticable.

For the preparation of the central classified file, a card must be made for each person filing a questionnaire as soon as the person is classified. The making of this card consists merely in transcription of certain data from the questionnaire onto a card already prepared in blank form.

At this moment, 9,000,000 of such cards are being sent to the respective local boards. As the boards are not likely to be able to prepare these cards without increasing their forces, it is confidently hoped and expected that the necessary force will be supplied by the teachers of the United States, trained men and women, who are especially competent for the task.

Special notice is made that neither local boards nor teachers should address the office of the provost marshal-general, but, if there is any doubt upon any point, a letter should be addressed to the adjutant-general of the state, who will take the matter up in proper form with the office of the provost marshal-general.

A notice from the office of the provost marshal-general to all the local boards explaining the necessity for finding the men especially qualified for the different military branches says:

"Hitherto, under the first draft, this problem has been met by waiting until the men arrived in camp and then ascertaining the occupational qualifications of each one. Special experts in the adjutant-general's office and personnel officers in the several divisions have so devoted themselves to this task that every man in the national army is now assured that his special individual experience will be availed of, so far as there is need for it. (And this, incidentally, illustrates that the man who enters under the selective service system will have as reasonable a likelihood of finding a task congenial to his experience as if he had originally enlisted in some branch of the service selected by himself.)"

"But the method hitherto followed—of waiting until the man's arrival in camp no longer suffices. The demands from the several branches of the service for skilled men in the varied occupations already exceeds the supply of such men available from the first draft. These demands must be supplied as soon as feasible. Instead of waiting until the new contingent arrives in camp, we must know its composition before it starts for camp. We must know in advance the occupational distribution of all men liable to call throughout the country. We must be able to determine beforehand how many men of the several branches of industry are available for the corresponding kinds of work in the army. And, if special and urgent need arises, we must be able to make a special call for the needed kind of men, and to know how many there are and where they can be found."

"For example, Gen. Pershing recently called for meteorologists to assist in the work of the army in France, and the adjutant-general's officers were able promptly to find for him, in the national army, the needed men. This is the kind of service which we may now be called upon to render, and must be ready to render, out of the millions now waiting the call to arms outside the camps. Such a possibility represents the highest achievement of effectiveness for the selective service system, and illustrates emphatically the aptness of the name chosen for the system in the beginning by the president."

## TRY CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

For Your Cough or Cold or If Wet and Chilly.

You may have a dreadful cough so your lungs feel sore, and it hurts when you breathe, or you may have only a simple cough of severe cold, asthma, croup, whooping cough. In either case get a 25c bottle of Cheney's Expectorant from any drug store. Directly after taking a few doses of Cheney's Expectorant your cough will get better, and a few bottles have cured the worst coughs and colds, asthma, croup or whooping cough.—(Adv.)

# A SALE

## OF ALL Women's Wear

Representing Unusual Values, at Prices Lower Than the General Run of the So-Called "Sacrifice Sales"—Read!

## All Coats & Suits

Grouped into three big lots at three little prices

\$13-\$21-\$29

One small lot of Sport Coats to go at \$5.

## All Dresses

Prices ranging from \$8.75 to \$40.00, consisting of Silks, Serges, Satins and Crepe de Chines, grouped into four big lots, and marked at four little prices—

\$5-\$10-\$15-\$20

## All Skirts

Regardless of former prices, ranging as high as \$17.50 and \$22.50, grouped with a large assortment of new Spring styles just received, into four big lots to sell at only four reduced prices—

\$3.95-\$5.95-\$7.95-\$9.95

## All Waists

A large assortment at all times, at the following special four prices—Note them—

98c-\$2.98-\$4.95-\$6.95

## All Petticoats

To be closed out at only three little prices—

Flexo's Heatherbloom Silks 98c \$1.98 \$2.98

A Few \$5 to \$8 Fall Hats to quick \$3 buyers at ONLY

A Very Few Furs to close Half-Price at ..

Responsible people with established local residence may, notwithstanding these reduced prices, arrange satisfactory terms after payment of first third down.

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WHETHER you prefer vegetable shortening, butter, lard, oleomargarine or ham and bacon drippings, you'll always find the better grade under the Oval Label.

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**White "Simon Pure" Leaf Lard**—made from choicest portions of pure leaf fat, tried out in open kettles. Because of its extra richness it goes a third farther than ordinary lard.

**Cloverbloom Butter**—made from pure pasteurized cream. Churned in the country.

**Even the drippings which you save from Star Ham and Bacon** provide excellent fat for cooking purposes. This eliminates waste and permits a substantial saving in the cost of every pound of ham or bacon you buy.

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